Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Hydro is a leading aluminium and energy company that builds businesses and partnerships for a more sustainable future. We develop industries that matter to people and society.

Since 1905, Hydro has turned natural resources into valuable products for people and businesses, creating a safe and secure workplace for our 32,000 employees in more than 140 locations and 40 countries. Today, we own and operate various businesses and have investments with a base in sustainable industries. Hydro is present in a broad range of market segments for aluminium and metal recycling, and energy and renewables. We offer a unique wealth of knowledge and competence. Hydro is committed to leading the way towards a more sustainable future, creating more viable societies by developing natural resources into products and solutions in innovative and efficient ways.

Hydro is a resource rich, fully integrated aluminium company with operations in all major activities along the aluminium industry's value chain. Our operations include one of the world's largest bauxite mines and the world's largest alumina refinery, both located in Brazil. We have primary metal production facilities in Europe, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Qatar. We are a leading worldwide supplier of value-added casthouse products, such as extrusion ingots, sheet ingots and foundry alloys.

We are an industry leader as a supplier to a range of downstream markets in particular the packaging, lithographic, building, automotive and transport sectors. We deliver high-quality, energy-saving aluminium products and solutions, and have strong positions in markets that provide opportunities for good financial returns.

With more than 100 years of experience in hydropower, Hydro is the second-largest operator of power production in Norway. We have substantial, self-generated power capacity to support our production of primary metal, and are engaged in a number of initiatives to secure competitive power supplies for our aluminium operations.

Since 2021, Hydro has the the following approach to our CDP related reporting:

· We continue to submit the CDP Climate Change, Water and Supply Chain questionnaires, but will only fill in the information we believe is relevant to our activities (including referring to where such information can be found in our annual reports and other publicly available sources) and that is particularly requested by our main stakeholders – knowing that this will further reduce our CDP scores
· We continue to include information on climate change and water in our annual report based on the following reporting frameworks:
o TCFD (Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures)
o GRI Standards (all applicable)
o ICMM (International Council on Mining & Metals) Water reporting guidelines
All relevant quantitative information is also available at www.hydro.com in excel format: https://www.hydro.com/Document/Doc/2022%20Sustainability%20statements.xlsx?docId=589829
Please also see https://www.hydro.com/en-EE/sustainability/sustainability-reporting/hydros-cdp-response/ for more information about Hydro's approach to CDP.

W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a

(W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a) Which activities in the metals and mining and coal sectors does your organization engage in?

Activity	Details of activity
Mining	Bauxite
Processing	Aluminium Alumina

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Croatia
Czechia
Denmark

Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
India
Italy
Japan
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Mexico
Norway
Oman
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

NOK

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Water use in office buildings outside production sites	Water withdrawal at Hydro's offices is an insignificant part of the company's total water use (within total uncertainty range).
Water for hydropower production	The water used to generate power at our hydro power facilities is not included in this report. While there are no alterations of water quality from this use, biodiversity impact is reported in Hydro's Annual Report 2022 page 92-96.

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	NO0005052605

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Not very important	Freshwater is important for our operations, although this will vary from site to site (depending on the site's position along the value chain and the site's geographical location). The vast majority of Hydro's freshwater use occurs in water abundant Norway, where it is used in the cooling process. In more water stressed areas (e.g. the joint venture Qatalum in Qatar), the plant design has taken this fact into consideration (a public desalination plant is used to generate freshwater). In other words, the design and operation of each site has taken into account the availability of freshwater in the region. Hydro is an integrated aluminium company with control of the entire aluminium value chain.
Sufficient amounts of	Important	Not very important	"Non-freshwater" is also important for our operations. Again this varies depending on site

recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use			type and location. The primary use of seawater occurs in Norway, where it is used in the wet scrubbing of emissions from our smelters. Hydro also reuses parts of its process water in Brazil (within the mine, and between the mine and the refinery).

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location. If third-party supply, it is based on invoices from supplier. If directly withdrawn by site, it will be defined in the permit.	Dependent on location. If third-party supply, it is based on invoices from supplier. If directly withdrawn by site, it will be defined in the permit.	Measured or estimated at all operations excluding offices.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location. If third-party supply, it is based on invoices from supplier. If directly withdrawn by site, it will be defined in the permit.	Dependent on location. If third-party supply, it is based on invoices from supplier. If directly withdrawn by site, it will be defined in the permit.	Measured or estimated at all operations excluding offices.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and	100%	Other, please specify Water entrained is bauxite sent from mine to refinery is calculated based on pump flow	Water entrained is bauxite sent from mine to refinery is calculated based on pump flow and	Measured or estimated at all operations excluding offices.

mining and coal sectors]		and volumes of withdrawal. Water entrained in waste sludge in downstream operations is estimated, but also not material in volume.	volumes of withdrawal. Water entrained in waste sludge in downstream operations is estimated, but also not material in volume.	
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location and activity, it can be continuous for some parameters (e.g. pH and turbidity) or periodic sampling (e.g. metals, fluoride etc)	Dependent on location and activity, it can be continuous for some parameters (e.g. pH and turbidity) or periodic sampling (e.g. metals, fluoride etc).	Measured or estimated at all operations excluding offices.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location and activity, it is either calculated on a water balance approach or directly measured through flow meters.	Dependent on location and activity, it is either calculated on a water balance approach or directly measured through flow meters.	All sites where relevant. No water ends up embedded in our product and so we assume that the water exiting a site is the same as the water entering a site (the water exiting a site is then split - using assumptions - between water to evaporation and water to water bodies. The water to sewers is measured). As a result, most of the water discharges are not measured

				but rather inferred/calculated
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location and activity, it is either calculated on a water balance approach or directly measured through flow meters.	Dependent on location and activity, it is either calculated on a water balance approach or directly measured through flow meters.	All sites where relevant. No water ends up embedded in our product and so we assume that the water exiting a site is the same as the water entering a site (the water exiting a site is then split - using assumptions - between water to evaporation and water to water bodies. The water to sewers is measured). As a result, most of the water discharges are not measured but rather inferred/calculated.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location and activity, it is either calculated on a water balance approach or directly measured through flow meters.	Dependent on location and activity, it is either calculated on a water balance approach or directly measured through flow meters.	All sites where relevant. The volume of water treated is measured only at those sites where water treatment is relevant (according to permit requirements).
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Other, please specify Dependent on location and activity, it can be continuous for some parameters (e.g. pH and	Dependent on location and activity, it can be continuous for some parameters (e.g. pH and turbidity) or	The quality of water discharged is measured at all relevant sites according to permit requirements.

		turbidity) or periodic sampling (e.g. metals, fluoride etc) as per permit requirements or more frequent for internal monitoring.	periodic sampling (e.g. metals, fluoride etc) as per permit requirements or more frequent for internal monitoring.	
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant			Not relevant.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant			Not relevant.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Other, please specify Consumption is primarily calculated based on water balance and process.	Consumption is primarily calculated based on water balance and process.	Measured or estimated at all operations excluding offices.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Other, please specify Where water management is material, this is typically inferred through pumping capacity and run time, and water balance calculations.	Where water management is material, this is typically inferred through pumping capacity and run time, and water balance calculations.	Measured or estimated at all operations excluding offices.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed	100%	Other, please specify For third-party water supply, this is	For third-party water supply, this is provided directly by the	All sites have WASH services for all workers.

WASH services to all workers		provided directly by the supplier. Where water is extracted and treated for human use, it is monitored as per the legal requirements applicable to the location.	supplier. Where water is extracted and treated for human use, it is monitored as per the legal requirements applicable to the location.	

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	289,300	Lower	Other, please specify Considered to be within normal fluctuations	Unknown	Unknown	Water is reported based on water withdrawals and water interactions. For disclosure on water withdrawals by country, we report separately on the three countries with the largest water withdrawal volumes and aggregate the rest under “Rest of the World”. For

						disclosure on water interactions, across all of our operational assets and assets located in water-stressed areas, we have aligned with ICMM's minimum water reporting commitments, including their definitions of water quality (ICMM 2021. Water Reporting: Good practice guide, 2nd edition). In 2022, 28 percent of Hydro's surface water withdrawals was rainwater, primarily captured at Alunorte and Paragominas. Around 75 percent of Hydro's total water withdrawal occurs in Norway from fjords (sea water) and rivers (fresh water) that

						supply these fjords. These water sources are vast and are not significantly affected by Hydro's operations. All sea water withdrawal in Norway is used in fume treatment plants enabling the primary production smelters to clean dust, SO2 and fluoride emissions to air. Sea water absorbs the pollutants and mitigates the environmental impact from the production process. From 2021 we have updated the definition of surface water to include rainwater and have updated previous years' data to reflect this.
Total discharges	278,400	Lower	Other, please specify Considered to be within normal fluctuations	Unknown	Unknown	Water is reported based on water withdrawals and water

						interactions. For disclosure on water withdrawals by country, we report separately on the three countries with the largest water withdrawal volumes and aggregate the rest under “Rest of the World”. For disclosure on water interactions, across all of our operational assets and assets located in water-stressed areas, we have aligned with ICMM’s minimum water reporting commitments, including their definitions of water quality (ICMM 2021. Water Reporting: Good practice guide, 2nd edition). Our main interaction with water bodies comes as a

						result of discharges to the external environment, primarily in Brazil (to rivers) and Norway (to rivers, lakes and fjords). Where the authorities deem it appropriate, these discharges are regulated by relevant permits. Some water loss to the external environment will occur as evaporation and/or steam. This water loss is not included in the figures below, which assume that water discharged is equal to water withdrawn.
Total consumption	10,900	About the same	Other, please specify Considered to be within normal fluctuations	Unknown	Unknown	Water is reported based on water withdrawals and water interactions. For disclosure on water withdrawals by country, we report

						separately on the three countries with the largest water withdrawal volumes and aggregate the rest under “Rest of the World”. For disclosure on water interactions, across all of our operational assets and assets located in water-stressed areas, we have aligned with ICMM’s minimum water reporting commitments, including their definitions of water quality (ICMM 2021. Water Reporting: Good practice guide, 2nd edition). No water is incorporated into our products, but water can be lost either through evaporation or into our key waste products,

						tailings and bauxite residue.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Less than 1%	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	WRI Aqueduct	Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas, defined as locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress. The mapping of Hydro's sites in 2022 showed that less than 1 percent of our overall freshwater input came from water-

								stress areas. Due to seasonal heavy rainfall in Northern Brazil, managing flood risk is important for both the mining operation and the alumina refinery. Other initiatives include reducing dependency on surface water withdrawals at our mining operation in Brazil, by increasing rainwater capture and storage and reuse of process water, and water-use efficiency programmes in our Extrusion business to reduce overall water withdrawal intensity.

								Hydro has ongoing concession process for the hydropower system in Fortun. As part of the concession process, we are assessing the environmental impacts on the regulated water resources, taking into consideration inputs from local stakeholders, relevant authorities and municipalities. A similar process has been initiated in Røldal-Suldal by the authorities, where Hydro is minority owner and operator, but LyseKraft DA, as majority owner, is in lead of the process. We

								are also carrying out environmental impact assessments and studies of mitigating actions for our hydropower operations in Årdal, based on a decision of the Norwegian Environment Agency (Miljødirektoratet) for the period 2019-2024.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	96,200	Lower	Other, please specify Considered to be within normal fluctuations	Considered to be within normal fluctuations.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	164,700	About the same	Other, please specify Considered to be within normal fluctuations	Considered to be within normal fluctuations.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	12,400	Higher	Other, please specify Considered to be within	Considered to be within normal fluctuations.

				normal fluctuations	
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				Not relevant.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				Not relevant.
Third party sources	Relevant	16,000	Lower	Other, please specify Considered to be within normal fluctuations	Considered to be within normal fluctuations.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	64,900	Lower	Other, please specify Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year	Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	197,900	About the same	Other, please specify Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year	Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year.
Groundwater	Relevant	0	About the same	Other, please specify We do not have discharges to groundwater	We do not have discharges to groundwater.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	15,500	Lower	Other, please specify Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year	Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant					We do not operate any tertiary level treatment plants.
Secondary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown					We do not discharge any water to the environment without treatment. The rest is either primary or secondary treated, but we don't report on the specific volumes between the two.
Primary treatment only	Relevant but volume unknown					We do not discharge any water to the environment without

						treatment. The rest is either primary or secondary treated, but we don't report on the specific volumes between the two.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	0	About the same	Other, please specify We do not have discharge to the natural environment without treatment	100%	We do not have discharge to the natural environment without treatment. Hydro's primary interactions with water relate to freshwater withdrawals (including significant rainfall) and discharges in our bauxite mining and alumina refining operations in northern

						Brazil, seawater and surface water withdrawals in our Norwegian primary aluminium smelters and the water catchment influence of our hydropower operations in Norway. Of all the water withdrawals across Hydro's operations, very little is consumed. The primary consumption type is evaporative losses in processes related to alumina refining and aluminium recycling and extrusion. The majority

						Hydro's withdrawn water is discharged to seawater and rivers. Freshwater discharged to surface water bodies, e.g. rivers and lakes, is considered of high quality according to the ICMM definition.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	15,500	Higher	Other, please specify Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year	100%	Water discharge data fluctuates from year to year. Hydro's primary interactions with water relate to freshwater withdrawals (including significant rainfall) and discharges in our

						bauxite mining and alumina refining operations in northern Brazil, seawater and surface water withdrawals in our Norwegian primary aluminium smelters and the water catchment influence of our hydropower operations in Norway. Of all the water withdrawals across Hydro's operations, very little is consumed. The primary consumption type is evaporative losses in processes related to alumina refining

						and aluminium recycling and extrusion. The majority Hydro's withdrawn water is discharged to seawater and rivers. Freshwater discharged to surface water bodies, e.g. rivers and lakes, is considered of high quality according to the ICMM definition.
Other	Not relevant					Not relevant.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	207,929,000,000	289,300	718,731.420670584	The figure varies with precipitation. In 2022, 28 percent of Hydro's surface water withdrawals was rainwater, primarily captured at Alunorte and

				Paragominas.

W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3

(W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

No, and we have no plans to do so in the next two years

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	No	We are planning to do so within the next two years	With more than 30,000 suppliers, we have a significant indirect impact on society and the environment through our supply chain, and our suppliers are all important contributors to the success of our business. We engage, influence and work with our suppliers for continuous improvement and to mitigate potential negative impacts to people and the environment in our supply chain. Our approach to responsible sourcing in the supply chain is based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, and can be summarized in three steps: 1. Mapping of risks through a qualification process 2. Clear expectations trough for example our Supplier Code of Conduct 3. Support and development through strong relationships The Hydro Supplier Code of Conduct was last updated in 2020 to be more specific on several requirements, especially on human rights, conflict

			minerals, working conditions, environmental and climate impact. The changes are based on international standards to which Hydro is committed, including the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI). The principles set out in Hydro's Supplier Code of Conduct are made binding through contractual clauses to ensure suppliers and business partners reflect the values and principles that Hydro promotes. We aim at including water-related issues in such processes for suppliers as well within the next two years.
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	No	We are planning to do so within the next two years	Our approach to responsible sourcing in the supply chain is based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, and can be summarized in three steps: 1. Mapping of risks through a qualification process 2. Clear expectations trough for example our Supplier Code of Conduct 3. Support and development through strong relationships The Hydro Supplier Code of Conduct was last updated in 2020 to be more specific on several requirements, especially on human rights, conflict minerals, working conditions, environmental and climate impact. The changes are based on international standards to which Hydro is committed, including the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI). The principles set out in Hydro's Supplier Code of Conduct are made binding through contractual clauses to ensure suppliers and business partners reflect the values and principles that Hydro promotes. We aim at including water-related issues in such processes for other partners in the value chain within the next two years.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Amazonas

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

Following a period of extreme rainfall in February 2018 authorities ordered several measures against Alunorte, including that the Alunorte alumina refinery was required to operate at 50 percent of its capacity while authorities review the situation, over concerns that flooding led to harmful spills. Consequently, Alunorte's primary bauxite source Paragominas and Hydro's partowned subsidiary Albras aluminium plant were required to reduce their production by 50 percent. More than 90 investigations and inspections were conducted by the relevant authorities and confirmed there were no leaks or overflow from Alunorte's bauxite residue deposits. Alunorte is now back to normal production.

Primary response

Other, please specify

Fines, expenses, improve monitoring and water treatment equipment, support to local societies etc...

Total financial impact

750,000,000

Description of response

The combined investments, costs and fines are estimated at about BRL 360 million, around NOK 750 million, of which about NOK 65 million relates to fines now paid. About NOK 600 million were expensed in 2018. The remainder is primarily related to improvement of certain monitoring and water treatment equipment at the plant, expected

to be capitalized. In addition, Hydro has committed to provide support to local societies close to the plant. Such measures are expensed as incurred.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
Row 1	No	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Hydro is subject to a broad range of laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These laws and regulations impose stringent standards and requirements, and potential liabilities relating to the construction and operation of our plants and facilities, air and water pollutant emissions, the storage, treatment and discharge of waste waters, the use and handling of hazardous or toxic materials, waste disposal practices, and the remediation of environmental contamination, among other things.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2

(W-MM3.2/W-CO3.2) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Country/Area & River basin	Number of tailings	Number of	Comment

	dams in operation	inactive tailings dams	
Brazil Amazonas	4	0	Hydro has one bauxite mine within company control in Paragominas in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil. In addition, the bauxite residue deposits areas DRS1 and DRS2 at Alunorte are classified as tailings storage facilities. . A tailings facility can have status as “in active use”, “inactive” or “closed”. Hydro has tailings facilities in the first and the latter category. Hydro manages four tailings facilities at Paragominas and Alunorte in the state of Pará in Brazil and six smaller closed tailings facilities at legacy sites in Schwandorf and Stulln in Germany. Hydro’s tailings storage facilities and bauxite residue storage areas are operated in line with relevant regulations. For active storage facilities we follow voluntary best practice and audits are conducted by international third parties. Hydro is committed to implement the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). Tailings facilities operated by Hydro with “Extreme” or “Very high” potential consequences will be in conformance with the Standard by 5 August 2023. Other tailings facilities operated by Hydro not in a state of safe closure will be in conformance with the Standard by 5 August 2025. Read more in Hydro's Annual Report 2022, pages 92-96. For more information about Hydro's tailings storage facilities (active and inactive) please see https://www.hydro.com/no-NO/sustainability/sustainability-reporting/tailings-safety-disclosure-forms/

W-MM3.2a/W-CO3.2a

(W-MM3.2a/W-CO3.2a) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

	Evaluation of the consequences	Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)	Tailings dams have been classified	Please explain

	of tailings dam failure		as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'	
Row 1	Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure	Ordinance 70.389/17 - Mining National Agency, Brazil		We commit to best practice tailings management to protect the health and safety of people, host communities and the environment. We plan, design, construct, operate, maintain, close, and relinquish our tailings facilities in accordance with regulatory compliance requirements, internal company standards, the International Council on Mining and Metal (ICMM) framework, and the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) practices. Furthermore, Hydro is committed to implement the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), requiring that tailings facilities operated by Hydro with Extreme or Very high potential consequences will conform to the standard by August 5, 2023, while other tailings facilities operated by Hydro not in a state of safe closure, will conform to the standard by August 5, 2025. For more information about the classification of Hydro's tailings storage facilities (active and inactive) please see https://www.hydro.com/no-NO/sustainability/sustainability-reporting/tailings-safety-disclosure-forms/

W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c

(W-MM3.2c/W-CO3.2c) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Procedure	Detail of the procedure	Please explain
Acceptable risk levels	Establishment of site-level guidance and standards for acceptable risk levels for third party safety in consultation with potentially affected communities, employees and relevant government bodies	Operational manual is in place that includes relevant HSE information and emergency procedures. Hydro's tailings facilities and bauxite residue tailings facilities are operated in line with relevant regulations. For active tailings facilities we follow voluntary best practice and audits are conducted by international third parties. Hydro is committed to implement the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).
Life of facility plan	A life of facility plan that identifies minimum specifications and performance objectives for the operating and closure phases A life of facility plan that includes an identification of potential chemical and physical risks from the design and construction phases	Hydro has a life of mine plan (LUMP) which includes the tailings dams and considerations regarding closure . HSE is an integrated part of these plans and procedures. Hydro's tailings facilities and bauxite residue tailings facilities are operated in line with relevant regulations. For active tailings facilities we follow voluntary best practice and audits are conducted by international third parties. Hydro is committed to implement the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).
Assurance program	An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews	The stability of tailings dams are inspected by third parties, and safety factors are determined. Internal audit regularly checks the management and permits around the whole mine operations, including tailing dams. Hydro's tailings facilities and bauxite residue tailings facilities are operated in line with relevant regulations. For active tailings facilities we follow voluntary best practice and audits are conducted by international third parties. Hydro is committed to implement the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).
Approval	The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by the EHS manager The operating plan and the life of facility plan are approved by a C-suite officer	EVP Bauxite and Alumina, the business area the mine is a part of, signs off assurance and operating plans. Hydro's tailings facilities and bauxite residue tailings facilities are operated in line with relevant regulations. For active tailings facilities we follow voluntary best practice and audits are conducted

		by international third parties. Hydro is committed to implement the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees
Other, please specify

Please see Hydro's Annual Report page 94-95 for more information.

Stakeholders considered

Investors

Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

Water-related risks are very specific to the type of operation and its geographic location. We have a Global Procedure for Water Stewardship that requires operations to evaluate water related risks and opportunities at a catchment scale and to develop management plans and context relevant targets to address material risks identified.
For the majority of Hydro's operations, priority is given to managing the quality of discharges to the external environment and ensuring that we operate within the relevant permit limits and regulatory frameworks. Due to seasonal heavy rainfall in Northern Brazil, managing flood risk is important for both the mining operation and the alumina refinery. Other initiatives include reducing dependency on surface water withdrawals at our mining operation in Brazil, by increasing rainwater capture and storage and reuse of process water, and water-use efficiency programmes in our Extrusion business to reduce overall water withdrawal intensity.

Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas, defined as locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress. The mapping of Hydro's sites in 2022 showed that less than 1 percent of our overall freshwater input came from water-stress areas.
Please see Hydro's Annual Report page 94-95 for more information.

Preliminary findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water. Local communities and special interest groups are consulted when relevant. The issues of water availability and quality at a basin/catchment level as well as water-related regulatory frameworks, status of ecosystems and habits are handled at a local and included when relevant. Estimates of future potential conflicts is included in our environmental and social impact assessments before building new operations and the due diligence processes when acquiring activities. Implications of water on our key commodities/raw materials are included in our environmental and social impact assessments before building new operations and the due diligence processes when acquiring activities. All employees have access to WASH facilities.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees
Other, please specify

Please see Hydro's Annual Report page 94-95 for more information.

Stakeholders considered

Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

Water-related risks are assessed and evaluated as a part of the supplier qualification process and else where in the value chain.
Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas, defined as locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress. The mapping of Hydro's sites in 2022 showed that less than 1 percent of our overall freshwater input came from water-stress areas.
Please see Hydro's Annual Report page 94-95 for more information.

Preliminary findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water. Local communities and special interest groups are consulted

when relevant. The issues of water availability and quality at a basin/catchment level as well as water-related regulatory frameworks, status of ecosystems and habits are handled at a local and included when relevant. Estimates of future potential conflicts is included in our environmental and social impact assessments before building new operations and the due diligence processes when acquiring activities. Implications of water on our key commodities/raw material are is included in our environmental and social impact assessments before building new operations and the due diligence processes when acquiring activities. All employees have access to WASH facilities.

Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees
Other, please specify

Please see Hydro's Annual Report page 94-95 for more information.

Stakeholders considered

Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

As an integrated aluminium company, Hydro is controlling most parts of the value chain from bauxite mining till recycling of used aluminium. Water-related risks are assessed and evaluated as a part of the supplier qualification process and else where in the value chain.

Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas, defined as locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress. The mapping of Hydro's sites in 2022 showed that less than 1 percent of our overall freshwater input came from water-stress areas.
Please see Hydro's Annual Report page 94-95 for more information.

Preliminary findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water. Local communities and special interest groups are consulted when relevant. The issues of water availability and quality at a basin/catchment level as well as water-related regulatory frameworks, status of ecosystems and habits are handled at a local and included when relevant. Estimates of future potential conflicts is included in our environmental and social impact assessments before building new operations and the due diligence processes when acquiring activities. Implications of water on our key commodities/raw materials are included in our environmental and social impact assessments before building new operations and the due diligence processes when acquiring activities. All employees have access to WASH facilities.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Hydro's mining and industrial operations are exposed to potential risks that could have a negative impact on the environment. Such risks are usually long-term and may relate to the effects of known and unknown, historical and current	Hydro's primary interactions with water relate to freshwater withdrawals (including significant rainfall) and discharges in our bauxite mining and alumina refining operations in northern Brazil, seawater and surface water	Water-related risks are very specific to the type of operation and its geographic location. We have a Global Procedure for Water Stewardship that requires operations to evaluate water related risks and opportunities at a catchment scale and to develop	Water-related risks are very specific to the type of operation and its geographic location. We have a Global Procedure for Water Stewardship that requires operations to evaluate water related risks and opportunities at a catchment scale and

	emissions to air, water and soil around Hydro's operations. Water-related risks are very specific to the type of operation and its geographic location. We have a Global Procedure for Water Stewardship that requires operations to evaluate water related risks and opportunities at a catchment scale and to develop management plans and context relevant targets to address material risks identified. For the majority of Hydro's operations, priority is given to managing the quality of discharges to the external environment and ensuring that we operate within the relevant permit limits and regulatory. Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas, defined as locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress. The mapping of Hydro's sites in 2022 showed that less than 1 percent of our	withdrawals in our Norwegian primary aluminium smelters and the water catchment influence of our hydropower operations in Norway. Of all the water withdrawals across Hydro's operations, very little is consumed. The primary consumption type is evaporative losses in processes related to alumina refining and aluminium recycling and extrusion. The majority Hydro's withdrawn water is discharged to seawater and rivers. Freshwater discharged to surface water bodies, e.g. rivers and lakes, is considered of high quality according to the ICMM definition.	management plans and context relevant targets to address material risks identified. For the majority of Hydro's operations, priority is given to managing the quality of discharges to the external environment and ensuring that we operate within the relevant permit limits and regulatory frameworks. Due to seasonal heavy rainfall in Northern Brazil, managing flood risk is important for both the mining operation and the alumina refinery. Other initiatives include reducing dependency on surface water withdrawals at our mining operation in Brazil, by increasing rainwater capture and storage and reuse of process water, and water-use efficiency programmes in our Extrusion business to reduce overall water withdrawal intensity.	to develop management plans and context relevant targets to address material risks identified. For the majority of Hydro's operations, priority is given to managing the quality of discharges to the external environment and ensuring that we operate within the relevant permit limits and regulatory frameworks. Due to seasonal heavy rainfall in Northern Brazil, managing flood risk is important for both the mining operation and the alumina refinery. Other initiatives include reducing dependency on surface water withdrawals at our mining operation in Brazil, by increasing rainwater capture and storage and reuse of process water, and water-use efficiency programmes in our Extrusion business to reduce overall water withdrawal intensity.

	overall freshwater input came from water-stress areas.			

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Risk management is an integral part of all our business activities and decisions. Business risks including climate change legislation, price impact and financial consequences as well as opportunities are mapped and mitigating actions defined in the Hydro group and business areas risk management and strategy processes. The business sites identify their risks, which are reported to the responsible staff. The main Company risks are identified at the corporate level. For investment proposals we evaluate specific risks , covering both project and country risks. Sensitivity and scenario analyses are included mapping different risk aspects. Risk management is a dedicated topic on the board agenda annually. Further, review of climate change risks and opportunities are an integrated part of Hydro's strategy process, all new projects and investments, the annual business planning process and the financial and extra-financial reporting process. Sustainability performance is addressed in every board meeting (GRI 102-30 and 102-31a). Business risks are typically ranked according to probability and impact.

We define water-related risk as a strategic impact if it highly influence the way we operate.

Risk management in Hydro is based on the principle that risk and opportunities evaluation is an integral part of all business activities. Consequently, the business areas have the main responsibility for risk management, utilizing established policies and procedures. Their work is coordinated by staff units at the corporate level. The board of directors regularly reviews and evaluates the overall risk management system and environment within Hydro. (Annual Report 2022 page 40-55) https://www.hydro.com/globalassets/06-investors/reports-and-presentations/annual-report/jenincharge22/annual-report-2022eng2.pdf

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	36	26-50	All sites are exposed to water risks, but to a varying degree. We regard the risk to be low at most sites, but the incident in Barcarena in February 2018 has shown how reputational risks related to water has had a significant impact. Please see Hydro's Annual report section risk review for more information.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Amazonas

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

3

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

32,882,000,000

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

Production value is here understood as the external revenue for the business area Bauxite and Alumina in 2022 of 21,649 million NOK. In addition comes production value of Albras of NOK 11,233 million NOK (see See note 1.4 "Operating and geographic segment information" and "Country by country report" in Hydro's Annual report). This sum is the expressed in percent of Hydro's consolidated revenue. Please see Hydro's Annual report section risk review for more information.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Hydro controls most parts of the aluminium value chain. Please see Hydro's Annual report section risk review for more information.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.3b

(W4.3b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have water-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	In Norway, increased precipitation has already resulted in and may result in further increased water flows to our hydropower reservoirs, thus increasing the power output. In the updated normal production figures (last updated 2013) the increase from 9.4 to 10 TWh, 0.1 TWh are related to increased precipitation.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Figures reported covers the bauxite mine Paragominas, alumina refinery Alunorte, and the primary aluminium production facility Albras. All are located in the Amazonas Basin in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
Amazonas

Latitude

-3.25

Longitude

-47.44

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

62,520

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

29,699

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

11,837

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

49,864

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

41,191

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

8,673

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2,697

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The total water withdrawals includes 26,6 million m3 of rainwater not used in the process, but that is treated and discharged. The figure varies with precipitation.

Alunorte has improved the monitoring of rainwater, and the figure may not be comparable to historical figures. The figure varies with precipitation. The figure varies with precipitation. Some water loss to the external environment will occur as evaporation and/or steam. This water loss is not included in the figures below, which assume that water discharged is equal to water withdrawn. The quality of water discharge generally comply with local or site specific permits before discharge to local water recipients.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited assurance by external auditor KPMG according to ISAE3000

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	In 2017, Hydro developed a basic water risk analysis tool, covering water use and discharge, to be applied across key operations. Our findings supported the results of the WRI Aqueduct tool - operating in water-stressed areas is not a material risk for Hydro's key operations. Instead, the more material risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external bodies into which Hydro discharges process water.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board Chair	Hydro has a two tier board structure. Water-related issues are reported to the board of directors minimum annually. Executive Vice President and head of People and HSE has a supervisory responsibility for water.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	Reported to the board of directors minimum annually. Executive Vice President and head of People and HSE has a supervisory responsibility for water.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Some of our board members have high competence on climate-related issues, including water-related issues, based on previous experiences and expertise from working with climate and water-related issues in other companies or at Board Level.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

EVP and head of Corporate Development

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Executive Vice President and Head of Corporate Development has the responsibility for overseeing climate change and sustainability. Hydro has a two tier board structure, comprising Board of Directors and Corporate Management Board (CMB). Climate change is an important part of the responsibility of both boards. Water-related issues at Alunorte are reported more frequently.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	The CEO and Corporate Management Board (CMB)'s bonus scheme includes strategic, both short and long-term performance measures and are closely linked to the Lifting profitability, Driving sustainability agenda. Hydro's strategic direction toward 2025 focuses on two main areas: the Company will strengthen its position in low-carbon aluminium and create growth in new areas within renewable energy. The climate strategy is also integrated in the Corporate Management Board's remuneration and followed up as a KPI on the CEO's balanced scorecard. Read more about this in Hydro's Remuneration report 2022: https://www.hydro.com/Document/Doc/Norsk%20Hydro%20ASA%20Remuneration%20Report%202022ENG.pdf?docId=589937

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Public affairs is organized under EVP and Head of Communication and Public Affairs to secure a consistent approach according to Hydro's policies. The EVP reports directly to the CEO.

Hydro recognizes the value of engaging with public authorities and other stakeholders in relation to the development of various policy initiatives that impact our industry. We interact primarily with decision makers in countries where we have significant operations, such as Norway, Brazil and the US, as well as with regional structures like the European Union institutions. These interactions are mainly related to securing competitive, stable and predictable industry framework conditions, taxes and legislation that affect our activities.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

Norsk Hydro ASA_annual-report-2022eng.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	In 2017, Hydro developed a basic water risk analysis tool, covering water use and discharge, to be applied across key operations. Our findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on

			reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water. See Hydro's Annual report for more info.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	In 2017, Hydro developed a basic water risk analysis tool, covering water use and discharge, to be applied across key operations. Our findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water. See Hydro's Annual report for more info.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	In 2017, Hydro developed a basic water risk analysis tool, covering water use and discharge, to be applied across key operations. Our findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water. See Hydro's Annual report for more info.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

Please explain

Water expenditures and investments are an inseparable part of OPEX and CAPEX, and are not reported separately by Hydro.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Hydro is continuously addressing risks and opportunities related to climate change.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic Land-use change	RCP 4.5 and RCP 6.5.	Operating in water-stressed areas is not considered a material risk for Hydro's key operations. Instead, the more material risks are linked to the management of excess water, and the quality of the external bodies into which Hydro discharges process water. Hydro is fully aligned with the International Council on Mining and Metals' (ICMM) current minimum water disclosure standard and we have started implementation of their new requirements, to be adopted by 2023. Hydro's operations and facilities are subject to risks arising from physical climate change, that may impact Hydro's operations. Effects of climate change could include changes in rainfall patterns, flooding, shortages of water or other natural resources,	Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of water withdrawal from water-stressed areas. Our hydropower operations, all in Norway, are covered by and categorized in the regional Water Management Plans (WMP). Climate change adaptation and the transition to a 1.5 degree economy poses both opportunities and risks to Hydro. We have assessed scenarios for policy and legal risks, technology, market and reputation risks consistent with a 1.5 degree scenario. The outcome of this is integrated into Hydro's climate strategy, our advocacy work on future climate-related legislation, and our technology and

			changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperature levels. The changes may be acute and/or chronic. These changes could lead to operational and environmental incidents within our operations, for example by flooding of containment basins, increasing temperatures leading to increased emissions from processes etc. that must be considered in our business strategy. Read more about this in the 2022 Annual report page 94-95.	market strategies. As a result, Hydro's long term positioning, operational and financial planning reflect our assessment of transition risks in a 1.5 degree scenario. The transition may lead to stricter regulations and more ambitious climate targets that may drive costs within parts of our asset base. The overall portfolio will likely benefit from such trends, as it will affect demand for and valuation of Hydro's low-carbon products and portfolio. Hydro is a signatory to TCFD. Hydro's ambition is to reduce the climate impact from our value chain and become a net-zero company in 2050 or earlier, deliver net-zero products and use our industrial and energy competence to enable the transition to a net-zero society. This will be achieved through greener sourcing and greener production.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

Hydro uses the EU ETS carbon price as internal price on carbon in decision making processes also outside of EU/EEA. A large amount of our aluminium operations fall

within scope of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). We purchase and surrender allowances (EUAs) to fulfill our compliance obligations under the EU ETS (in Norway, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovakia). We also receive a proportion of free EUAs. The amount of EUAs that we purchase as well as the amount of free EUAs we receive is publicly available information (made available at a national level).

We follow the ETS market closely and have a long-term EUA price forecast (put together internally) which we review each year and is part of Hydro's long-term assumptions used for business decision making purposes.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	In 2017, Hydro developed a basic water risk analysis tool, covering water use and discharge, to be applied across key operations. Hydro uses the WBCSD global water tool to perform an annual review of water withdrawal from water-stressed areas. From 2017 we have used an updated version of the tool, and included Extruded Solutions. Following the update of the WBCSD global water tool, Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of water withdrawal from water-stressed areas.	Preliminary findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for Hydro's operations. Hydro uses the WRI Aqueduct water tool to perform an annual review of freshwater withdrawal from water-stressed areas, defined as locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress. The mapping of Hydro's sites in 2022 showed that less than 1 percent of our overall freshwater input came from water-stress areas. Operating in water-stressed areas is not considered a material risk for Hydro’s key operations. Instead, the more material risks are linked to the management of excess water, and the quality of the external bodies into which Hydro discharges process water. Hydro is fully aligned with the International Council on Mining and Metals’ (ICMM) current minimum water disclosure standard and we have started implementation of their new

			requirements, to be adopted by 2023. Please see Hydro's Annual Report for more information.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

No, but we plan to within the next two years

W8.1c

(W8.1c) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years	In 2017, Hydro developed a basic water risk analysis tool, covering water use and discharge, to be applied across key operations. Our findings indicate that operating in water-stressed areas is not a key risk for these operations. This led to Hydro's previous target on reducing water use in water-stressed areas to be put aside. Instead, more significant risks are linked to the management of excess water and the quality of the external water bodies into which we discharge our used water.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	All high level information as included in Hydro's Annual Report 2022. The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.	ISAE 3000	The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.

W2 Business impacts	All high level information as included in Hydro's Annual Report 2022. The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.	ISAE 3000	The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.
W3 Procedures	All high level information as included in Hydro's Annual Report 2022. The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.	ISAE 3000	The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.
W4 Risks and opportunities	All high level information as included in Hydro's Annual Report 2022. The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.	ISAE 3000	The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.
W6 Governance	All high level information as included in Hydro's Annual Report 2022. The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.	ISAE 3000	The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.
W7 Strategy	All high level information as included in Hydro's Annual Report 2022. The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.	ISAE 3000	The limited assurance report is found on pages 252-253.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – but we plan to within the next two years	

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1	No – and we do not plan to within the next two years	

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Plastic packaging used			

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	Please explain
Plastic packaging used		

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP & ESG Adviser to the CFO	Other, please specify VP & ESG Adviser to the CFO

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	207,929,000,000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.1a

(SW1.1a) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in W5.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Figures reported covers the bauxite mine Paragominas, alumina refinery Alunorte, and the primary aluminium production facility Albras. All are located in the Amazonas Basin

in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil.

Requesting member

BMW AG

Description of potential impact on member

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Comment

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Figures reported covers the bauxite mine Paragominas, alumina refinery Alunorte, and the primary aluminium production facility Albras. All are located in the Amazonas Basin in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil.

Requesting member

Nokia Group

Description of potential impact on member

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Comment

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Figures reported covers the bauxite mine Paragominas, alumina refinery Alunorte, and the primary aluminium production facility Albras. All are located in the Amazonas Basin in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil.

Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Description of potential impact on member

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Comment

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Figures reported covers the bauxite mine Paragominas, alumina refinery Alunorte, and the primary aluminium production facility Albras. All are located in the Amazonas Basin in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil.

Requesting member

Prysmian SpA

Description of potential impact on member

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Comment

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Figures reported covers the bauxite mine Paragominas, alumina refinery Alunorte, and the primary aluminium production facility Albras. All are located in the Amazonas Basin in the state of Pará in Northern Brazil.

Requesting member

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

Description of potential impact on member

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

Comment

Paragominas and Alunorte are an important part of Hydro's integrated value chain.

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Husnes, Norway	59.87	5.77	Primary aluminium plant
Høyanger, Norway	61.22	6.07	Primary aluminium plant

Karmøy, Norway	59.31	5.31	Primary aluminium plant
Qatalum, Qatar	24.97	51.57	Primary aluminium plant
Slovalco, Slovakia	48.58	18.87	Primary aluminium plant
Sunndal, Norway	62.67	8.56	Primary aluminium plant
Årdal, Norway	61.31	7.82	Primary aluminium plant
Belton, USA	34.52	-82.84	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Burlington, USA	36.06	79.24	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water e is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
City of Industry, USA	34	-117.91	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Connersville, USA	39.69	-85.14	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Cressona	40.63	-76.19	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Delhi, USA	32.46	-91.5	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Elkhart, USA	41.73	-85.92	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is

			marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Gainesville, USA	34.25	-83.85	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Kalamazoo, USA	42.34	-85.56	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Magnolia, USA	33.28	-93.24	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Monett, USA	36.92	-93.91	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Mountaintop, USA	41.14	-75.89	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
North Liberty, USA	41.53	-86.43	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Phoenix, USA	33.45	-112.17	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in

			Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Portland, USA	45.58	-112.64	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Rockledge, USA	28.3	-80.71	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Sidney, USA	40.29	-84.2	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Spanish Fork, USA	40.13	-111.65	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
St Augustine, USA	29.78	-81.31	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Yankton, USA	42.89	-97.35	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.

The Dalles Cast, USA	45.62	-121.21	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Birtley, UK	54.88	-1.58	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Bromyard, UK	52.19	-2.5	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Cheltenham, UK	51.91	-2.1	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Glouchester, uK	51.86	-2.27	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Redditch, UK	52.31	-1.89	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Rotherham, UK	53.45	-1.35	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in

			Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Tewkesbury, UK	52	-2.13	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Tibshelf, UK	53.16	-1.32	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Wakesfield, UK	53.69	-1.54	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Istanbul, Turkey	40.99	28.83	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Vetlanda, Sweden	57.42	15.08	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
La Selva, Spain	41.22	1.15	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Miranda, Spain	42.69	-2.92	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.

Navarra, Spain	42.92	-1.83	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
St Olivia, Spain	41.27	1.52	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
San Cugat, Spain	41.48	2.05	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Avintes, Portugal	41.09	-8.54	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Prior Velho, Portugal	38.79	-9.15	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Chrzanow, Poland	50.13	19.39	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Lodz, Poland	51.7	19.47	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in

			Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Magnor, Norway	59.69	12.2	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Drunen, Netherlands	51.69	5.15	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Harderwijk, Netherlands	52.36	5.64	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Hoogezand, Netherlands	53.17	6.73	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Moterrey, Mexico	25.9	-100.24	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Reynosa, Mexico	26.07	-98.37	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Kaunas, Lithuania	54.92	24.04	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in

			Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Aielli, Italy	45.05	13.58	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Atessa, Italy	42.14	14.44	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Cernusco, Italy	45.54	9.34	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Feltre, Italy	46.02	11.91	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Ornago, Italy	45.6	9.41	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Paglieta, Italy	42.17	14.48	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Bangalore, India	13.04	77.75	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority

			of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Kuppam, India	12.73	78.35	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Szekesfehervar, Hungary	47.19	18.46	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Bellenberg, Germany	48.25	10.1	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Gerstungen, Germany	50.97	10.08	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Offenburg, Germany	53.6	9.84	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Rackwitz, Germany	51.44	12.38	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Remscheid, Germany	51.18	7.26	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is

			marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Ulm, Germany	48.4	9.97	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Uphusen, Germany	53.02	8.99	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Bonneuil, France	48.78	2.48	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Luce, France	48.43	1.46	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Puget, France	43.45	6.69	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Puget Sur Argens, France	43.46	6.7	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Chateauroux, France	46.81	1.72	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in

			Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Albi, France	44.01	2.16	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Shanghai, China	31.44	121.19	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Suzhou, China	31.3	120.78	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Mississauga, Canada	43.63	-79.66	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Montreal, Canada	45.47	-73.8	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Expa, Belgium	50.65	6.01	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Ghlin, Belgium	50.48	3.88	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority

			of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Landen, Belgium	50.75	5.06	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Lichtervelde, Belgium	51.03	3.13	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Raeren, Belgium	50.67	6.13	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Nenzing, Austria	47.19	9.72	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Pilar, Argentina	-34.42	-58.96	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Trzcianka, Poland	53.04	16.47	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.

Toronto, Canada	43.74	-79.53	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Courmelles, France	49.34	3.27	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Acro, Brazil	-23.39	-47.35	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Bellenberg, Germany	48.25	10.1	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Toulouse, France	43.56	1.42	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Shanghai Precision Tubing, China	31.43	121.22	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Suzhou, China	31.33	120.78	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.

Miranda, Spain	42.7	-2.92	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Pinto, Spain	40.26	-3.71	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
La Roca, Spain	41.61	2.36	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Pune, India	18.67	73.99	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Finspang, Sweden	58.72	15.78	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Glouchester, UK	51.86	-2.2	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Tarbes, France	43.21	0.01	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is

			marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Tonder, Denmark	54.96	8.87	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Beijing, China	39.92	116.44	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
La Capelle, France	50.66	2.9	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Dormagen, Germany	51.13	6.79	Aluminium strip plant
Grevenbroich, Germany	51.08	6.62	Rolling mill
Hamburg, Germany	53.51	9.89	Rolling mill and casthouse
Rackwitz, Germany	51.44	12.38	Remelter
Holmestrand, Norway	59.49	10.32	Rolling mill
Vigeland, Norway	58.25	7.95	High-purity aluminium refinery
Clervaux, Luxembourg	50.07	5.99	Remelter
Commerce, US	33.23	-95.89	Remelter
Deeside, UK	53.04	-2.93	Remelter
Henderson, US	37.81	-87.66	Remelter
Azuqueca, Spain	41.39	2.12	Remelter
Bedwas	51.58	-3.18	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is

			marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Gloucester	51.859745	-2.265313	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Mainhardt	49.071288	9.556443	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Manama	26.237064	50.577022	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Monterrey	25.89853	-100.236548	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Utinga	-23.615964	-46.546473	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.
Ziar nad Hronom	48.576469	18.861869	The majority of Extruded Solutions' sites has a closed loop water management system, and the water use is marginal compared to the rest of Hydro. The majority of water use in Extruded Solutions takes place in Oregon in USA, and in Sweden.

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

No

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms